

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

HARU HOLDING CORPORATION, a  
Delaware corporation, : Civil Action No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Plaintiff, : **COMPLAINT FOR TRADEMARK**  
vs. : **INFRINGEMENT; FALSE**  
HARU HABACHI AND SUSHI, INC., a : **DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN;**  
Pennsylvania corporation, : **CYBERSQUATTING; AND UNFAIR**  
Defendant. : **COMPETITION**  
: **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

Plaintiff, HARU HOLDING CORP. (“Plaintiff” or “HHC”), a Delaware corporation, by and through its undersigned counsel, files this complaint against Defendant HARU HABACHI AND SUSHI, INC. In support of its claims, Plaintiff alleges as follows:

**THE PARTIES**

1. Plaintiff HARU HOLDING CORP. is a Delaware corporation with a business address of 21500 Biscayne Boulevard, Suite 900, Aventura, FL 33180.
2. Upon information and belief, Defendant HARU HABACHI AND SUSHI, INC. (“Defendant”) is a Pennsylvania corporation with a principal address of 9910 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19114.
3. Upon information and belief, Defendant has done business and is currently doing business under the names HARU, HARU HABACHI SUSHI, HARU HABACHI AND SUSHI, HARU SUSHI & HIBACHI, HARU STEAK HOUSE SUSHI & HIBACHI, and [www.HARU1110.com](http://www.HARU1110.com).
4. Upon information and belief, Defendant is the owner and registrant of the domain name [www.HARU1110.com](http://www.HARU1110.com).

5. Upon information and belief, Defendant owns and/or operates, individually and/or collectively, at least one restaurant, located at 9910 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19114 (the “Restaurant”) and uses the confusingly similar trademarks, trade names, and domain names HARU, HARU HABACHI SUSHI, HARU HABACHI AND SUSHI, HARU SUSHI & HIBACHI, HARU STEAK HOUSE SUSHI & HIBACHI, and [www.HARU1110.com](http://www.HARU1110.com) (individually and/or collectively the “Infringing Marks”) to advertise and promote the Restaurant and related goods/services.

**STATEMENT OF CASE**

6. This is a civil action by Plaintiff against Defendant seeking injunctive relief, Defendant’s profits, damages sustained by Plaintiff, treble damages, statutory damages, and costs and attorneys’ fees of this action, among other relief, for Defendant’s acts of willful trademark infringement of Plaintiff’s federally registered marks in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1); for Defendant’s unfair competition in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a); cybersquatting in 15 U.S.C. § 1125(d), and for other related common law claims.

7. Plaintiff brings this action due to Defendant’s continued and willful infringement and disregard for Plaintiff’s federally-registered HARU® Trademarks (as later defined) and Defendant’s use, directly or indirectly in concert with others, of the confusingly similar Infringing Marks, all in connection with Defendant’s advertising and promotion of its Restaurant in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Defendant’s use of the confusingly similar Infringing Marks is likely to bring to mind Plaintiff’s distinctive HARU® Trademarks (as later defined), create consumer confusion, and a false association between Plaintiff and Defendant. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendant commenced use of the Infringing Marks after Plaintiff commenced use of the HARU® Trademarks.

8. As set forth below, Defendant's acts constitute federal and state trademark infringement, use of a false designation of origin, false description, unfair competition, and injury to business reputation, cybersquatting, all in violation of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 and 1125(a) and (d); and Pennsylvania common law.

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

9. This action arises under the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125(a), 1125(d), and Pennsylvania common law.

10. This Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims against Defendant because this Court has original federal questions subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a) and (b), and 15 U.S.C. § 1121. This Court has supplemental subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff's remaining state law and common law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1337(a).

11. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant does business in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and because the willful actions herein took place in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and this District.

12. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331(b) and (c) because the facts giving rise to the claims alleged herein occurred in this judicial district.

13. Plaintiff has engaged undersigned counsel and has agreed to pay undersigned counsel reasonable attorneys' fees for all services rendered in this action and otherwise in connection with enforcing Plaintiff's intellectual property rights.

**FACTS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS**

***THE INCONTESTABLE HARU® TRADEMARKS***

14. Plaintiff operates several high profile restaurants which prominently use and display one or more of the federally-registered and state-registered HARU® trademarks and other common law trademarks, domain names and corporate names consisting of the HARU® trademark (individually and/or collectively, the “HARU® Trademarks”).

15. Plaintiff’s HARU® restaurants provide a unique, trendy, and upscale dining experience serving traditional Japanese and inventive Japanese-fusion cuisine and inventive cocktails. Plaintiff also provides delivery and catering services, private rooms and lounges, outdoor dining spaces and a vibrant bar scene.

16. Plaintiff has continuously, exclusively, and extensively used the HARU® Trademarks in interstate commerce since as early as 1994 in connection with its restaurant, catering, and related services.

17. Plaintiff’s goods/services have been highly publicized in connection with the HARU® Trademarks and by virtue of its promotion, advertising, and continuous use, Plaintiff has acquired notoriety and a valuable reputation connected with the HARU® brand.

18. Plaintiff is the owner of the following federal trademark registrations for its HARU® Trademarks (individually and collectively referred to as the “HARU® Registrations”), including, without limitation, the following:

| <u>TRADEMARK</u>  | <u>U.S. REG. NO.</u> | <u>CLASS: GOODS/SERVICES</u>   |
|---|----------------------|--|
| <b>HARU</b>   | 2,709,147            | 43: Restaurant services  |
|    | 2,546,193            | 43: Restaurant services  |
|    | 4,125,100            | 43: Restaurant, bar, carry-out, and catering services  |
| <b>HARU CATERERS</b>  | 4,622,529            | 43: Restaurant, bar, carry-out and catering services; Restaurant featuring home delivery services  |
|   | 4,622,530            | 43: Restaurant, bar, carry-out and catering services; Restaurant featuring home delivery services  |
|  | 4,985,097            | 43: Restaurant, bar, carry-out and catering services; Restaurant featuring home delivery services. |

True and accurate copies of the above-referenced **HARU®** Registrations are attached hereto as Exhibit 1. Each of the **HARU®** Registrations is valid, subsisting, and in full force and effect and therefore, confers a nationwide right of exclusive use of the trademark in connection with the goods/services applied for in the registrations pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(c).

19. Three of the **HARU®** Registrations are incontestable (Registration No. 2,546,193, Registration No. 2,709,147, and Registration No. 4,125,100), including the word mark **HARU®**, and thereby constitute conclusive evidence of Plaintiff's ownership and its exclusive right to use the **HARU®** marks for the goods/services recited in the registrations, in accordance with 15 U.S.C. § 1065. In addition, the registrations are proof of the inherent distinctiveness of the **HARU®** Trademarks.

***THE GOODWILL IN THE HARU® TRADEMARKS  
AND THE FINE REPUTATION OF PLAINTIFF***

20. The **HARU®** restaurants are popular among Japanese fusion cuisine and sushi enthusiasts alike and have received a great number of positive reviews on various online websites like Yelp.com, Zagat.com, and Tripadvisor.com. Since opening its doors, Plaintiff has continuously expended substantial resources to market, advertise, and promote its **HARU®** Trademarks in a variety of media including without limitation, through print and electronic media (e.g. harusushi.com, Facebook, and YouTube), television, and radio.

21. As a result of extensive advertising and promotion, the **HARU®** Trademarks have acquired enormous value and have become distinctive and well-known to the consuming public and the trade as identifying and distinguishing Plaintiff's goods/services.

22. Due to the substantial success of Plaintiff's restaurants, the **HARU®** Trademarks have received extensive unsolicited publicity and media coverage. For over twenty (20) years, **HARU®** restaurants have grown and become known as distinctive dining establishments.

23. Plaintiff's registered and common law rights in its **HARU®** Trademarks were established long before any date of first use on which Defendant may rely.

***DEFENDANT'S VIOLATIONS OF THE HARU® TRADEMARKS***

24. Upon information and belief, Defendant advertises and promotes its Restaurant using the Infringing Marks, examples of which are displayed below:



25. Upon information and belief, Defendant opened the Restaurant, using the Infringing Marks, in or about September 2016.

26. Defendant had knowledge of Plaintiff's superior rights to and interest in the **HARU®** Trademarks prior to purchasing and/or commencing use and/or registration of the Infringing Marks. As a matter of law, Defendant was at least on constructive notice of Plaintiff's **HARU®** Trademarks due to the issuance by the United States Patent and Trademark Office of the **HARU®** Registrations prior to purchasing, and/or commencing its use and registration of the Infringing Marks.

27. On April 18, 2017, Plaintiff, by and through undersigned counsel, sent correspondence to Defendant advising it of Plaintiff's objection to Defendant's use of the **HARU®** Trademarks in the connection with its Restaurant.

28. Having received no response, Plaintiff, by and through undersigned counsel, sent additional correspondence to Defendant on May 2, 2017.

29. On or about March 31, 2017, undersigned counsel spoke with the purported manager of the Restaurant, Michael Zhang, principal of Defendant, and he claimed that there was no likelihood of confusion and refused to cease use of the Infringing Marks.

30. Defendant received notice of Plaintiff's rights to the **HARU®** Trademarks through Plaintiff's correspondence with Defendant, but nonetheless Defendant has continued to use the Infringing Marks or marks confusingly similar to Plaintiff's registered marks.

***THE LIKELIHOOD OF CONFUSION BETWEEN THE HARU® TRADEMARKS AND DEFENDANT'S INFRINGING USES***

31. Defendant's use of, connection to the ownership of, and registration of the confusingly similar Infringing Marks as part of its trademarks, trade names, and domain names to identify competing restaurant, bar, restaurant take-out, and related services creates confusion and deception as to the source or origin of Defendant's (and/or its affiliates' or business partners') goods/services and through this use, Defendant is unfairly trading on the valuable reputation and goodwill embodied in the **HARU®** Trademarks.

32. Upon information and belief, Defendant undertook these activities with full knowledge of the fame and popularity of the **HARU®** Trademarks, which are used to identify Plaintiff's restaurant locations.

33. The sight, sound, and overall commercial impression conveyed by Defendant's Infringing Marks are confusingly similar to the **HARU®** Trademarks. Defendant's Infringing Marks wholly incorporate the word **HARU**.

34. The type of goods/services being offered by Defendant in connection with the Infringing Marks are identical to the type of goods/services being offered by Plaintiff in connection with the **HARU®** Trademarks.

35. The dominant portion of the Infringing Marks is "HARU," which is identical to **HARU®** and is clearly emphasized by Defendant in the various iterations of the Infringing Marks.

36. Plaintiff has not granted any right, assignment or license to use its **HARU®** Trademarks to Defendant (and/or its affiliates or business partners) for any purpose whatsoever.

37. Given the confusingly similar nature of the parties' marks and the good/services offered or to be offered by Plaintiff and Defendant, Defendant's use of the Infringing Marks is likely to cause consumers to mistakenly believe that Defendant's goods/services are approved, endorsed, sponsored, or affiliated by Plaintiff, or that Plaintiff is a source of Defendant's goods/services, or that the goods/services of Defendant's are in some other way associated with Plaintiff, all to Plaintiff's injury and harm.

38. Defendant's conduct not only infringes Plaintiff's rights in and to the **HARU®** Trademarks; it trades upon Plaintiff's goodwill and reputation; dilutes the distinctiveness of the **HARU®** Trademarks; causes a likelihood of confusion; and unfairly competes with Plaintiff.

39. Defendant's conduct has damaged, and continues to damage, Plaintiff. To the extent that Defendant's (and/or its affiliates' or business partners') goods/services are offered improperly in connection with the **HARU®** Trademarks, and do not conform to Plaintiff's

quality standards, such non-conformity has injured or is likely to injure Plaintiff's reputation and goodwill.

40. Plaintiff has been required to retain undersigned counsel to enforce its rights through this action and has agreed to pay its counsel a reasonable fee for those services.

**COUNT 1: INFRINGEMENT OF A REGISTERED TRADEMARK**  
**(15 U.S.C. § 1114)**

41. Plaintiff hereby repeats and incorporates the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 40 as if fully set forth herein.

42. This claim is brought under 15 U.S.C. § 1114.

43. Plaintiff has continuously and extensively used the **HARU®** Trademarks with rights dating back to at least as early as 1994 and Plaintiff has not abandoned the marks.

44. The **HARU®** Registrations are valid and enforceable, and three of the registrations, including the word mark for **HARU®**, are incontestable.

45. Plaintiff's use and registration of the **HARU®** Trademarks in the United States for restaurant services predates the use of the Infringing Marks by Defendant.

46. Defendant's control, use, registration, and/or renewal of the Infringing Marks in commerce, in connection with the sale, offering for sale, distribution, or advertising of competing goods and/or services are likely to cause confusion, mistake, or deception with regard to the origin of Defendant's goods/services and to confuse, mislead, and deceive members of the public into believing that Plaintiff has allowed, sponsored, approved, or licensed Defendant (and/or its affiliates or business partners) to provide competing goods/services, or in some way Defendant (and/or its affiliates or business partners) are connected to or affiliated with Plaintiff, when Defendant is not.

47. Any such confusion would result in injury or have a direct impact on Plaintiff's reputation and its ability to market its own goods/services under the **HARU®** Trademarks. Furthermore, any defect, objection, or fault found with Defendant's (and/or its affiliates' or business partners') goods/services would negatively impact and seriously injure the reputation Plaintiff has established for the goods/services it sells under the **HARU®** Trademarks.

48. Upon information and belief, Defendant's aforementioned infringing acts and conduct were carried out willfully and with the intent and purpose of appropriating and trading upon the goodwill and reputation of Plaintiff and the **HARU®** Trademarks and to pass off Defendant's goods/services as Plaintiff's goods/services, or as having been sponsored or approved by Plaintiff.

49. Defendant's control, use, registration, and/or renewal of the Infringing Marks was without Plaintiff's permission, license, or consent. Defendant is not connected with Plaintiff or the **HARU®** Trademarks.

50. Plaintiff has objected to Defendant's use, attempt to register, and/or registration of the Infringing Marks and Defendant have intentionally ignored such demands and continue the infringing conduct, intending to trade on the goodwill associated with the **HARU®** Trademarks.

51. Defendant's acts constitute willful and deliberate infringement of the federally-registered **HARU®** Trademarks in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1114.

52. Defendant's willful and callous misconduct makes this an exceptional case, entitling Plaintiff to have any monetary remedies increased, up to three times such amount, and to recover its attorneys' fees under 15 U.S.C. § 1117.

53. Plaintiff has been and will continue to be irreparably injured by Defendant's conduct. Plaintiff cannot be adequately compensated for these injuries by monetary remedies

alone, and Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law for Defendant's infringement of its rights. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to injunctive relief against Defendant, and, after trial, to recover any damages proven to have been caused, or any profits of Defendant that have been earned unjustly, by reason of Defendant's acts of infringement.

**COUNT 2: FALSE DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN AND UNFAIR COMPETITION**  
**(15 U.S.C. § 1125(a))**

54. Plaintiff hereby repeats and incorporates the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 40 as if fully set forth herein.

55. This claim is brought under 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).

56. The **HARU®** Trademarks are valid and enforceable, and three of the federal registrations, including the word mark for **HARU®**, are incontestable.

57. Defendant's unauthorized use of the **HARU®** Trademarks in its trade names and trademarks in commerce, in connection with the sale, offering for sale, distribution, or advertising of goods/services, unfairly competes with Plaintiff, constitutes a false designation of origin and false description, and falsely represents to the public that the goods/services advertised, sold, or offered for sale by Defendant (and/or its affiliates or business partners) emanate from the same source or origin as Plaintiff's goods/services, or that Plaintiff authorizes, endorses, sponsors, or otherwise approves those goods/services, when Plaintiff does not.

58. Defendant, with knowledge of such falsity, directly and/or indirectly, offered or caused to be offered, advertised, and sold goods/services in connection with trademarks and trade names that are confusingly similar to the **HARU®** Trademarks.

59. Defendant's use, ownership and/or registration of the Infringing Marks are all without Plaintiff's permission, license, or consent. Defendant is not connected with Plaintiff or the **HARU®** Trademarks. Plaintiff has objected to Defendant's use, ownership, and/or

registration of the Infringing Marks and Defendant has intentionally ignored such demands and continues to use the Infringing Marks, intending to trade on the goodwill associated with the **HARU®** Trademarks.

60. Defendant's acts constitute false designation of origin, false suggestion and false connection with the **HARU®** Trademarks and unfair competition in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).

61. Defendant's willful and callous misconduct makes this an exceptional case, entitling Plaintiff to have any monetary remedies increased up to treble damages, and to recover its attorneys' fees under 15 U.S.C. § 1117.

62. Plaintiff has been and will continue to be irreparably injured by Defendant's conduct. Plaintiff cannot be adequately compensated for these injuries by monetary remedies alone, and Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law for Defendant's infringement of its rights. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to injunctive relief against Defendant, and, after trial, to recover any damages proven to have been caused, or any profits of Defendant that have been earned unjustly, by reason of Defendant's acts of infringement and unfair competition.

**COUNT 3: VIOLATION OF THE ANTI-CYBERSQUATTING  
CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT  
(15 U.S.C. § 1125(d))**

63. Plaintiff hereby repeats incorporates the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 40 as if fully set forth herein.

64. This claim is brought under 15 U.S.C. § 1125(d).

65. On information and belief, Defendant controls, owns and/or maintains the www.HARU1110.com domain name ("Domain Name"), which is confusingly similar to

Plaintiff's distinctive **HARU®** Trademarks, and are using the said Domain Name with bad faith intent to profit from Plaintiff's distinctive **HARU®** Trademarks.

66. Defendant uses the Domain Name in connection with advertising and promoting at least one restaurant located at 9910 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19114.

67. Defendant's unauthorized use, ownership, attempt to register, and/or registration of the **HARU®** Trademarks in its Infringing Marks, including, but not limited to, the use of the Domain Name is likely to cause confusion, mistake, or deception with regard to the origin of Defendant's goods/services and to confuse, mislead, and deceive members of the public into believing that Plaintiff has allowed, sponsored, approved, or licensed Defendant to provide the same goods/services, or in some way Defendant is connected to or affiliated with Plaintiff, when it is not.

68. This is particularly true since the Domain Name consists of and/or incorporates a name that is confusingly similar to Plaintiff's **HARU®** Trademarks.

69. Defendant uses and continues to use the Domain Name in bad faith, long after Defendant had constructive and actual notice of Plaintiff's federally registered **HARU®** Trademarks. Defendant lacks any rights and does not have any legitimate interest in and to the Infringing Marks.

70. Defendant's acts constitute cybersquatting in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(d).

71. Plaintiff has been, and will continue to be, irreparably injured by Defendant's conduct. Plaintiff cannot be adequately compensated for these injuries by monetary remedies alone, and Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law for Defendant's infringement of its rights. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to injunctive relief against Defendant and, after trial, to recover any

damages proven to have been caused, or any profits of Defendant that have been earned unjustly, by reason of Defendant's acts of infringement and cybersquatting.

72. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff is entitled to a transfer of the Domain Name and to an award of statutory damages of \$100,000 per Domain Name. Defendant's willful misconduct makes this an exceptional case, entitling Plaintiff to recover its attorneys' fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117.

**COUNT 4: PENNSYLVANIA UNFAIR COMPETITION**  
**(PENN. UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES & CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT**  
**73 P.S. §§ 201-1, 201-9.2, ET. SEQ.)**

73. Plaintiff hereby repeats and incorporates the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 40 as if fully set forth herein.

74. Defendant's conduct as alleged herein constitutes unfair method of competition and an unfair or deceptive act or practice pursuant to 73 P.S. § 201-1 of Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act. Specifically, Defendant has infringed Plaintiff's trademarks in violation of the federal Lanham Act and Pennsylvania common law, thereby causing likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, approval or certification of goods or services and causing likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding as to affiliation, connection or association with or certification by another. Indeed, Plaintiff has misled customers into believing that its services are being provided or are authorized by Plaintiff when they are in fact not so authorized.

75. Plaintiff, as a direct result of these unfair methods of competition and unfair and deceptive business practices, lost money and/or property and has suffered irreparable harm to its reputation and goodwill.

76. By virtue of the wrongful conduct as described herein, Defendant has improperly gained revenues and profits that in fairness and equity it should be ordered to disgorge.

Defendant should also be enjoined from further engaging in acts of unfair competition against Plaintiff.

**COUNT 5: COMMON LAW TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT**

77. Plaintiff hereby incorporates the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 40 as if fully set forth herein.

78. Plaintiff owns and has superior rights in and to the **HARU®** Trademarks.

79. By virtue of its willful disregard for Plaintiff's trademark rights, and its knowing and intentional misrepresentations, Defendant's conduct as described above misleads the public as to the nature, source and/or origin of their goods/services so as to create a likelihood of confusion as to the nature, source, or sponsorship of Defendant's goods/services.

80. Defendant's conduct wrongfully tarnishes the goodwill symbolized by the **HARU®** Trademarks.

81. Defendant's conduct constitutes unfair competition in violation of Plaintiff's rights under the common law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

82. By reason of Defendant's acts alleged herein, Plaintiff has suffered and, unless Defendant's conduct is restrained, will continue to suffer serious and irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff respectfully requests a trial by jury in this action of all issues so triable.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Haru Holding Corp. respectfully prays for the following relief against Defendant:

- (a) An order declaring that Defendant's unauthorized conduct violates the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §§1114, 1125(a), and 1125(d) and Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act 73 P.S. § 201-1 – 201-9-2;
- (b) An order requiring Defendant to provide an inventory list of all domain names in Defendant's possession, custody, or control, consisting of any of the **HARU®** Trademarks;
- (c) An order permanently enjoining and restraining Defendant and those in active concert and participation with Defendant from:
  - 1. Further infringing and/or making any use of any of the **HARU®** Trademarks, the term "HARU", and using, registering, and renewing the Infringing Marks, any corresponding trademarks, and/or any domain name or trademark confusingly similar thereto to advertise, promote, display or sell any good/service;
  - 2. Making any use of the Infringing Marks or any domain name, trademarks, corporate names, trade names, or designations consisting of, in whole or in part, any of the **HARU®** Trademarks, the term "HARU", and/or any domain name, trademark, corporate name, trade name, or designation confusingly similar to the **HARU®** Trademarks;
  - 3. Registering, renewing, purchasing, and/or acquiring any trademarks, domain names, trade names, corporate names, and/or designations, consisting of, in whole or in part, any of the **HARU®** Trademarks, the term "HARU", or any domain name, trademark, corporate name, trade name, or designation confusingly similar thereto;

4. Representing or suggesting to any third party that Defendant is affiliated with, sponsored by, licensed by, or otherwise connected with Plaintiff and/or the **HARU®** Trademarks; and
5. Otherwise unfairly competing with Plaintiff;

(d) An order compelling Defendant to transfer registration of the Infringing Marks and/or any other trademarks, corporate names, trade names, and/or designations consisting of, in whole or in part, any of the **HARU®** Trademarks, the term “HARU,” and/or any domain name, trademark, corporate name, trade name, or designation confusingly similar thereto;

(e) An order compelling Defendant to remove all signs, and to recall all copies of print media, press releases, promotions, or advertisements in Defendant’s control bearing the **HARU®** Trademarks, the Infringing Marks, and all related goods/services and/or materials, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1118;

(f) An order directing any other relief that the Court may deem appropriate to prevent the public from deriving any erroneous impression that any goods/services offered by Defendant are authorized by Plaintiff or are in any way related to Plaintiff or Plaintiff’s goods/services;

(g) An order directing an accounting and judgment be rendered against Defendant for:

1. An award of profits received by Defendant from its misuse of the **HARU®** Trademarks as provided for in 15 U.S.C. § 1117;
2. All profits received by Defendant and all damages sustained by Plaintiff on account of Defendant’s false suggestion or connection with Plaintiff through the use of the **HARU®** Trademarks and/or Defendant’s Infringing Marks;
3. An award of damages to Plaintiff for Defendant’s wrongful conduct, including treble damages for Defendant’s intentional and willful conduct pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117;

4. An award to Plaintiff for costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees and disbursements in this action, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 and 1117 and Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure;
- (h) Any other relief that the Court finds warranted and just.

Respectfully submitted

Dated: June 30, 2017

By:   
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